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Notes on *Vamsapriya* and *V. camagueyensis* comb. nov.

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Abstract—A new combination, *Vamsapriya camagueyensis*, is proposed to accommodate *Corynespora camagueyensis* based on the type of conidial septa. *Vamsapriya camagueyensis* is distinguished by blastocatenate, cylindrical, 6–9-euseptate, brown to reddish-brown conidia. A key to *Vamsapriya* species is provided.

Key words—asexual fungi, systematics, tropical fungi

Introduction

Vamsapriya Gawas & Bhat (Gawas & Bhat 2006), typified by *V. indica* Gawas & Bhat, is distinguished by erect, dark brown synnematal conidiomata composed of compact parallel, septate, smooth conidiophores and monotretic, integrated or discrete, terminal, determinate conidiogenous cells that produce acrogenous, cylindrical or vermiform, blastocatenate, euseptate, phragmosporous, brown conidia seceding schizolytically (Gawas & Bhat 2006). Three other species, *V. bambusicola* D.Q. Dai et al., *V. khunkonensis* D.Q. Dai et al., and *V. mahabaleshwarensis* Pratibha & Bhat were subsequently added (Pratibha & Bhat 2008; Dai et al. 2014). Gawas & Bhat (2006), who commented on the similarities and differences of *Vamsapriya* compared with the closest genera *Didymobotryum* Sacc. and *Podosporium* Schwein., indicated that all three genera have tretic conidial ontogeny and euseptate conidia. Castañeda-Ruiz (1985) described *Corynespora camagueyensis*, which has several characters that clearly fit with *Vamsapriya* generic concept. Therefore a new combination, *V. camagueyensis*, is proposed.

Taxonomy

Vamsapriya camagueyensis (R.F. Castañeda) R.F. Castañeda, X.G. Zhang & Gusmão, **comb. nov.** FIG. 1

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≡ *Corynespora camagueyensis* R.F. Castañeda, Deuteromyc. Cuba. Hyphomyc. 3: 11 (1985).

CONIDIOMATA on the natural substratum synnematous, erect, scattered, hairy, amphigenous, dark brown to reddish-brown, ≤300 µm tall. Mycelium mostly immersed, composed of branched, septate, 2.5–4 µm diam., smooth, brown hyphae. CONIDIOPHORES macronematous, erect, straight, unbranched, cylindrical, compactly packed below, slightly sparse above, 0–2 enteroblastic percurrent extensions, 4–7-septate, smooth, brown, 100–300 × 3–6.5 µm. CONIDIOGENOUS CELLS monotretic, cylindrical, integrated, terminal, determinate or indeterminate with percurrent extensions doliiform to slightly clavate. Conidial secession schizolytic. CONIDIA acrogenous, blastocatenate, cylindrical, straight, 6–9-euseptate, mostly 7-septate, smooth, brown to reddish- brown, dry, 45–65 × 4–6 µm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: **CUBA, CAMAGÜEY PROVINCE**, Sierra de Cubitas, Hoyo de Bonet, 21°36′N 77°47′W, on decaying leaves of *Drypetes lateriflora* (Sw.) Krug & Urb. (*Putranjivaceae*), 29 November 1984, coll. R.F. Castañeda-Ruiz (INIFAT C84/135, holotype).

NOTES: *Vamsapriya camagueyensis* is superficially similar to *V. indica*, which differs by its cylindrical vermiform conidia that are 10–80 µm long, 2–12-euseptate, and constricted at the septa (Gawas & Bhat 2006) and its verruculose conidia with up to 20 septa on incubated substrate (Dai et al. 2014).

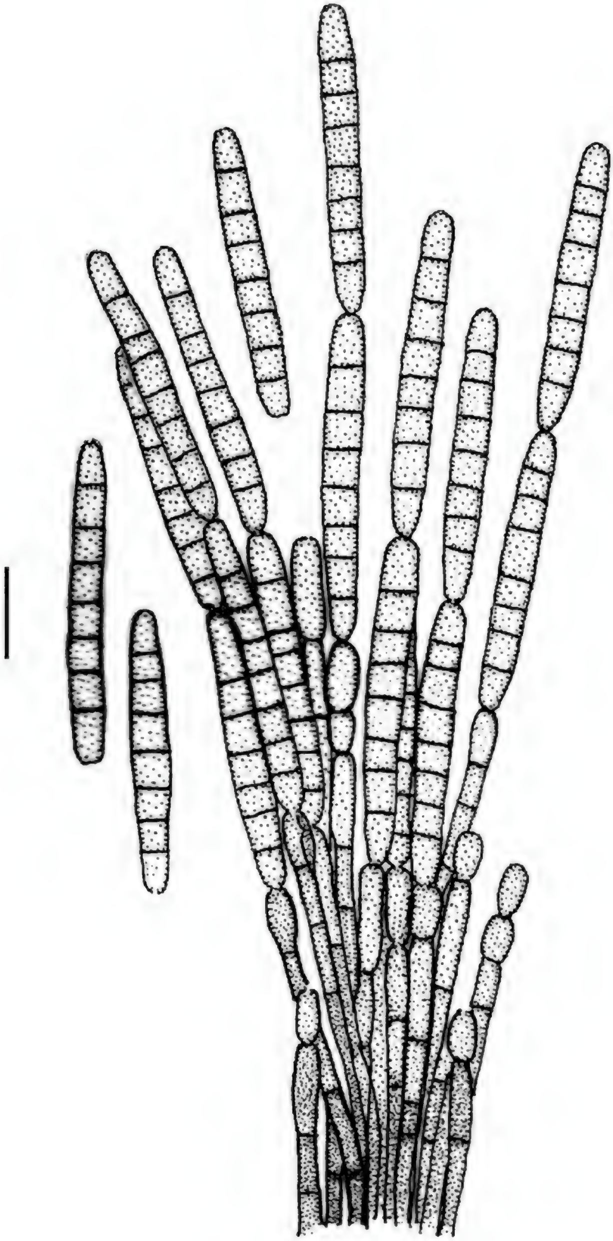

Fig. 1. *Vamsapriya camagueyensis* (INIFAT C84/135).
Detail of conidiogenous cells and conidia. Scale bar = 10 µm.

Dai et al. (2014) re-described the conidiogenous cells of *Vamsapriya* as "polytretic terminal or intercalary, monotretic, enteroblastic, ellipsoidal, wider at the apex", but their illustrations of *V. indica* depict only monotretic, integrated or discrete conidiogenous cells and their descriptions of *V. bambusicola* and *V. khunkonensis* mention only monotretic conidiogenous cells, which is in agreement with the generic concept of *Vamsapriya* (Gawas & Bhat 2006). *Vamsapriya mahabaleshwarensis* characterized by polytretic, terminal and intercalary conidiogenous cells and multi-branched conidial chains (Pratibha & Bhat 2008) deviates somewhat from the *Vamsapriya* generic concept that was considered a synonym of *Podosporium* by Seifert et al. (2011), but its conidia are solitary, usually obclavate or nearly so, slightly truncated, and somewhat cicatrized at the base.

Key to *Vamsapriya* species

1. Conidiogenous cells monotretic, conidial chains unbranched 2
   Conidiogenous cells polytretic, conidial chains multi-branched, conidia ovoid, ellipsoidal, or oblong, 0–4-septate, constricted at the septa, smooth or verruculose, pale brown to brown, 5–25 × 4–9 µm .... *V. mahabaleshwarensis*

2. Conidia fusiform, 1–5-septate, constricted at the septa, straight or curved, verruculose, middle and basal cells dark brown, apical cell pale brown, 17.5–35 × 6–10 µm .... *V. khunkonensis*
   Conidia not as above 3

3. Conidia cylindrical, vermiform, sometimes curved, 2–12-septate, constricted at the septa, brown, smooth, 10–80 × 4–6 µm .... *V. indica*
   Conidia cylindrical, not vermiform, straight 4

4. Conidia 3–5-septate, brown to dark brown, smooth, 8–45 × 4.5–9.5 µm, basal cell smaller than the others .... *V. bambusicola*
   Conidia 6–9-septate, brown to reddish-brown, smooth, 45–65 × 4–6 µm, rounded to obtuse at the ends .... *V. camagueyensis*

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